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1851

Saturday

October 12 October 26 November 16 November 30 December 14

THE NATIONAL ERA.

LETTER FROM LONDON.

London, December 13, 1850. To the Editor of the National Era :

A dinner was given, last week, by the inhabitants of Southampton, to the "member for Montrose," the honest, unflinching Joseph Hume. He took occasion, after dinner, to recapitulate some of his early history, and to state his convictions, arrivel at years ago, in reference to economy and

There is no man in England with such a stubborn will as Joseph Hume. Born of humble parentage, by his undaunted courage he achieved for himself a large fortune; and instead of deserting his own order, he consecrated his talents and energies to the cause of the people. He is by no means a man of brilliant parts, but his strong common sense and iron energy accomplish more than mere erratic genius or talents. He is the only man in England who can bear to be laughed at by the wits and critics, and yet preserve his humor. He is perfectly case-hardened in this respect; and it is now well understood that he cannot be laughed out of anything, for he cares not a fig for ridicule. So in the House of Commons Joseph Hume is never coughed or cried down. Years ago the thing was attempted, but it was soon discovered that the member for Montrose was not made of common stuff. He would be heard; and if the House cried him down he quietly folded his arms on his breast, always keeping the floor until it was quiet again. His steady Scotch economy has caused many of the aristocratic spendthrifts in the House to insult and ridicule him, but all to no purpose what-

The dinner at Southampton went off happily, the speeches made were all reformatory, and Mr. Hume's was, though lengthy, of great interest.

Those persons who have read Charles Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop" will remember the celebrated "limbs of the law" therein described. under the names of Mr. and Sally Brass, and the poor little girl, whom they almost starved to death-Dick Swiveller's "Marchioness." Many, without doubt, thought the characters overdrawn but a case came before the Police Court at Guildhall, on Monday last, which in its terrible truth puts to shame all fiction.

A lawyer and his wife, of good standing and realth, and practicing in one of the Courts, were charged with starving almost to death a servant girl in their employ. The facts elicited from the To the Editor of the National Era; inesses were some of them tog hoprible to relate; and the Judge remarked that he scarcely ing their roast beef and steaks-was denied anything but a trifle of bread and some mustard; and this diet was continued, day after day, until she got so poor that her bones almost wore the common herd"

peth-has at length delivered his lecture at Leeds, ence-not for the protection of the righteous under the title of "Impressions of America;" cause, which those enemies of mankind would and it has excited a considerable sensation. He assail. dwells at considerable length on the voluntary

Adams, whom he heard "through a three days' speech." Here is a little of the sketch of him:

"Another member, whom I need not name, troublous spirit has passed from the scenes upon which are not yet extinct."

He says of Mr. Clay: "I never met any public man, in his country, or mine, always excepting Mr. Canning, who exercised such evident fascination over the minds and affections of his friends and followers, as Henry Clay." Mr. Legare, who was alive when he was in

scholar he met with in America.

He speaks of the South and Slavery at some length, culogizing the easy hospitality of the planters, but deploring the recklessness, mismanagement, and lack of thrift, everywhere apparent. "The South," he says, "is to the free States what Ireland is to England." She is far behind in everything like education, energy, and power. But

I will not quote him further.
On Tuesday, deputations from the city of London and the Universities at Cambridge and Ox-ford had an audience of the Queen, and laid before her expressions of their indignation at the conduct of the Pope. Her Majesty replied to the London deputation very properly, but when the deputation from Oxford read their address, Lord John Russell, who was on the right of the throne, at once assumed an air of easy hanteur. All was explained when her Majesty read her reply, which, though smooth and courteous, evidently contained a rebuke for the dignitaries at Oxford who have persisted in teaching Puseyism to their scholars. During the reading of the reply, the Prime Minister bent his head slightly forward, with a finger on his lip, and eyed the m. mbers of the deputation very closely, as if keenly enjoying or's offer as a convenient hole through which they the scene. The Queen bore the fatigue of the occasion well, but was a good deal flushed-says the

While upon the subject, I may as well refer to Paul's, Knightsbridge, a rigid Puseyite. His church is a very important one, but he has resigned his watch over it rather than relinquish his Paseyite practices, which he was required to do by the Bi-hop of London. The Prime Minis-ter was one of his parishioners, and he recently addressed a foolish letter to him in the papers, expressive of his sorrow at the course pursued by

was given at the Hotel de Ville in Paris, in comnemoration of the second anniversary of the election of Louis Napoleon as President of France. The splendor of the occasion can hardly be described, so magnificent were all the provisions for tizing his name as to make even so fickle and calthe feast. Indeed, it resembled a toyal ovation rather than a plain republican fete. M. Berger man in the face. But he would not mind the dis-

February, power was the result of a legitimate right, and not of a revolutionary fact."

On the same day of the feast at the Hotel de Ville, M. de Montalembert made a powerful re-port before the Assembly in favor of the passage of a stringent law, the object of which is to enforce the proper observance of the Sabbath in France. He was listened to with great attention. and though the matter should drop here, yet it is worthy of notice as showing a disposition on the part of many in France to cultivate morality and religion, without which no republic can long

Mazzini, it is supposed, is now in Piedmont or Genoa. Notwithstanding all the precautions of the French police, he passed through France, on his way to Switzerland, with an English passport, much to the chagrin of some of the monarchists of the Republic. It is said that his paper, (that of the Italian Republic) is negotiable at the Bourse in Genoa, and that he has a considerable loan with him which he will devote to revolu-

tionary purposes.
In Prussia, a violent war-party has arisen, which objects fiercely to the Olmutz arrangements. Many of this party are of the Democratic classes, who heretofore have kept aloof from it; but the recent conduct of the King in subscribing to a monument to Radetzky, in honor of his triumph over the Italian revolution, and other acts, have exasperated them, and they will not accept the Olmutz treaty. I would copy the treaty here, but there is yet great doubt whether the whole of it has been made public, and it is of some length.

Bavaria and Wurtemburg opposed the Olmutz settlement, but it is thought without avail. The Dresden Conferences commence on the 18th inst., and they are looked forward to with great solici-At Frankfort, the people are ill satisfied with

the arrangements, being suspicious that the real terms of the treaty have not been yet announced.

The news of the Elector's intention to return to Hesse Cassel it seems was rather premature. He will not return unless his people will petition He will not return unless his people will petition him to return; but they reply that he left his Electorate voluntarily, and can return in the same manner. He is obstinate, and there is not an immediate prospect of a settlement of the dispute. I think there will not be a Germanic war, and principally, as I have stated before, because neither Power can afford it.

JULIAN.

THE CONDITION OF EUROPE:

The Attitude of Prussia and Austria-The People of Hesse Cassel are to Prove Victorious in their Dispute with the Elector, only Because the Crowned Heads of the Continent Dare not Risk the Possible Contingent Effect of a German War on their Own Fortunes - Frederic William Understands that Obedience to the Dictation of Nicholas is the Price of the Retention of thes Prussian Throne in his own Family.

New York, December 27, 1850.

. Wit Asing by the Africa offered, top of spicens facilities for the solution of the problem of "War felt strength to go on much farther that day with | in Europe," over which the political quiduunce of the sickening details. It was proved that the the Continent and England are now induspoor girl-while the lawyer and wife were eat- triously puzzling their brains; as almost constantly since Napoleon first disturbed the balance of the influences under which, up to his time, the privileged-by-the-grace-of-God, kept down the millions so securely, that an attempt on the part through her skin, and she could scarcely walk. of the latter to right themselves was an unheard-She was most cruelly beaten, and was forced by of outrage. But, according to most of the Liberal her inhuman master and mistress to tell every journalists of the old world, the Hesse Cassel and one who asked that she had plenty to eat, and | Holstein questions are not solved as they were was happy. The physician who was called to supposed to have been on the date of my last, attend the girl testified that there was no sick- written a month ago. I cannot draw from the deness, nothing but the want of food had reduced tails of these advices the conclusion to which they her to such a feeble and dangerous state. At a come. For, to me, Frederic William's hombastic certain stage in the proceedings, the girl was and hypocritical speech, at the opening of the borne into court upon pillows, and was sworn. French Chamber, reads like a plain admission She was white as a corpse, and gave her testimony that he will submit to any disgrace, sooner than in whispers; and when it was repeated by the risk the possible contingences of a war with Ausjudge, who bent his ear down close to her lips, a tria and flussia. He hesitates to withdraw his thrill of horror ran through the crowd in attend- army from Hesse and its vicinity, in obedience to ance. It seemed impossible that such things the dictation of the council at Olmutz; but in accould take place in the heart of London, and in counting to his own Chambers for this refusal, he lantin as here, studied only how to make the most the family of one whose position was far above places it wholly on his desire and determination in choosing sides, or to increase the most profita- ern doughfaced allies, has stood the unyielding to keep open the military communications neces-to keep open the military communications neces-Russia saw in the rising conflict one of two sure est rights of man. We tender him our hearty in a little while the girl ceased to whisper. She | sary to the integrity of his authority in his own dowas in great danger, and the further examination rious cause of the patriotic and victorious Heswas put off until she could regain her strength. sians, in which the liberal, throughout Europe, It is doubtful whether she will live; and, if not, take so deep, and, apparently, abiding concernthe charge against the lawyer and his hideous He must keep his army-with bayonets pointed at wife will be still more serious than the one now the Federal (Austrian and Bavarian) troops sta-The Earl of Carlisle-formerly Lord Mor- principality, only to preserve his own conveni-

system in religion in the United States; and give any required guarantee that no movement of though not believing the question decided yet the confederated armies shall endanger that which there, whether voluntaryism is the best system, Prussia's monarch wishes to defend. As, just yet confesses that "there certainly is a health now, it is next to impossible for Austria to seand universality of religious liberty which I do riously interfere with Frederic William at home, not regard without some degree of envy." He he will, doubtless, accept the proffered guarantee was not particularly smitten with the American by some subterfuge or other, or he will sadly belie Congress. He characterizes the English Parlia- his previous history. He is, undoubtedly, the though hombastically arraying himself in a genment as "noisy," but the American Congress as most vainglorious boaster now on an European

throne. But more of his peculiarities anon. The Elector of Hesse, under Russian advice, I fancy, has made an offer which affords both Prussia and Austria the opportunity to get out of a slight community of interest and feeling with entered upon without real danger that their reor slaveholder side, whom I heard, made a most spective subjects would seize upon the opportunity as a fitting one to achieve their independence must, that 'old man eloquent,' and no one could have be embraced. I should have written you before, speak, even daggers. His brave but somewhat timation of Russia, after the first consultation at Olmutz, that she must leave the settlement of the which he played so conspicuous a part; but he Hesse controversy to Austria and Bavaria, had has left behind him words of fire, the sparks of | doggedly kept her troops where they were. The latter, consequently, moved theirs up almost within cannon-shot of Prussia's bayonets, where they have rested for quite a month, until their stock of provisions is well-nigh entirely consumed. In the meanwhile, Prussia has called out her landwehr, her ever disposable citizen-soldiers, (500,000) who stand at the back of her regular Washington, he regards as the most accomplished | troops of the line, ready for instantly beginning the war.

Austria, on the other hand, notwithstanding the fact that her paper (Government) money will not pass for more than fifty cents on the dollar, has been straining every nerve to increase her forces, particularly cavalry, employed in that quarter; and, according to the last intelligence, their condition, for want of food, is such, that they must advance on the Prussians very speedily

Just in this emergency, the Elector of Hesse, prudent soul, steps in to simplify their dispute by offering to deal with his subjects himself, and thus permit both armies to evacuate his territory without a compromise on either side. Now, though it is not known what reply was made to this offer, ten to one it will be found that both jumped at it as a God-send. They both stand in too salutary fear of what they term "subversive theories "-the influence of democratic princi- deserving the highest rebuke from a free, intelliples—to hesitate long in making use of the Elect-or's offer as a convenient hole through which they or's offer as a convenient hole through which they or's offer as a convenient hole through which they may creep back, each on his own ground. The last rumors from Hesse say that the Elector will return in a day or two, accompanied by two Hessian regiments only. They say also that he promises to secure to his people the status quo before the commencement of their quarrel with Hassenpflug. The Hessian " Landtag " is to be reassembled at once, and the Constitution is to be maintained intact. These events necessarily involve the dismissal of the obnoxious Minister, and indeed the triumph of the people in their dispute on the evening of the 10th instant a great feast with the Elector. Since Frederic William so indiscreetly called out the landwehr of his Kingdom, I do not see how the affair can terminate otherwise without disgrace upon him, so stigma-

I succeeded another soldier; but it is because on the 10th of December, for the first time since cessity. The revolution of the year before last was in a great measure the result of a general and thorough German conviction, that the spawn of the despotic diplomacy of 1813, "the Confeder-ation," was no longer fitted for the era in which we live. This gave to the central diet, or com-mittee of plenipotentiaries of the 38 Confeder-ated German States, the larger ones singly, the smaller collectively, the decision of all affairs affecting their relations or on common interests. Austria presided (through a plenipotentiary) over this diet. Frederic William was at the bottom of the efforts of a portion of the diet in 1848 to lepose Austria from her supremacy therein. His purpose was to create a new union, with himself, sia,) not Austria, as its Emperor or head. He therefore took the initiative in attempting fundamental changes in the old Constitution or Compact between the respective Governments of Germany, in which their subjects were in no manner consulted, by the by. All these proposed changes, it should be remembered, were designed really to increase Prussian influence, though, to get at his back the peoples of Germany, Frederic William put forward the purpose of extending their liberties as the plea for his movement. While Austria hevitated to deny the pressing necessity for some of the reforms Prussia proposed with her characteristic retrogrestive policy, she took care to labor to make them as insignificant as This was the main opporent question between them, up to the breaking out of the Hesse Cassel and Holstein difficulties. Russia, combining with Austria, then forced Prussia to acquiesce in a federal intervention in the Holstein affair, as stated in my last letter. But, when Austria prepared to march an army to that end, she was met by a peremptory refusal from Prussia to permit a single federal (Austrian and Bavarian) regiment to traverse her territories, which lay on Austria's line of march. The Elector of diet for an intervention in his affair, and that application proving successful, Prussia placed her troops so as to prevent the granted aid from marching over Prussian soil to reach the Elector's

marching over Prussian soil to reach the Electors
territory, which is literally within the bosom of
Prederic William's Kingdom.
Thus Prussia availed herself of her geographical position, and her right (acknowledged) to
march troops where she would on her own territory, to protest against federal (Austrian) interference, and to fortify the very points which it
was the purpose of Austria to accury in her work was the purpose of Austria to occupy in her work of aiding the Elector.

These are the apparent causes of the almost "a

general war in Europe," over which the civilized world has been speculating for the last three months. The real cause lies far deeper, however. It results from the old dispute between the antagonist tendencies of Northern and Southern Germany. Other interests and passions becoming aroused, have gradually been marshaled into the controversy, until they have become virtually its prime elements, and at one moment they seemed bent on turning to their own account the general war which all the world believed to be imminent The Democracy of Prussia, eager and all but unithe prospect of a connect, which it shrewdly saw would probably place in its hands all the result. ing fruits—in a word, the future of Germany. But the Liberals of the Austrian Empire have so far failed to see their advantage in a real contest in arms between their robber masters and those of the Prussian Democracy. They looked only at the prospect of being drafted to serve, under arms, in the cause of a hated Government. This was too much for the nerve, and especially for the pocket nerve, of the business interest of Italy, (Austrian) Hungary, and Vienna. They be-thought themselves of the dastardly purpose of striving for their own liberty alone, in case the war should open in earnest. Thus they protested against being drawn into it, until their Government wavered and drew back, as did Frederic William on "smelling the rat" in the over eager-ness of his poople to back his pretensions, which diatasteful to the Prussian masses, well nigh, as to the Austrian Cabinet.

But everywhere men held their breath, as though anticipating that each succeeding mail would bring news of the first clank of arms in the war on which the future of all Europe hung; the war on which the future of all Europe hung;
France and England calculating the chance of
the eternal dollar, (as effective in determining Government policy on the other side of the At-

resistence, to take permanent possession of a por-tion of the territory of both, under pretence of ending the dispute by force of her arms. Else, the destruction of Monarchy in both Prussia and their might, unchecked by bureautic influences and chains, would speedily drive her (Russia's) dominion back into its original Muscovite limits.

breaking out. Francis Joseph has not the means of fighting, and Frederic William dare not. He is, in character, the counterpart of what the First of words, a theologian and a swaggerer, breaking his promises with as much unconcern as though merely smashing rotten eggs. He is dysenteric a victim of fits and starts-in temper; and, eral's uniform, with bright belmet, and calling out the whole disposible papulation of his king-dom, when about to deliver his late paltroon-like speech to the Chambers, he hates a drawn sword beyond expression. He has at times manifested the German peoples; but only when siming to advance the interests of his family by means of their patriotic aspirations. Whenever there has happened a crisis in which adherence (on his part) to the liberalism which on such occasions he has professed, might operate to strengthen the cause of the masses as against that of his class, throughout Europe, he has aimays failed the People.

After all his late shuffling, he is weaker at this moment than at any time since cheating his sub-jects into reinstating him by swearing oaths of fealty to the Constitution, which, when taking those oaths, he was scheming to destroy. His onscience is in the breeches pocket of Nicholas. He knows that the Czar is the great representa-

tive of the interest of Europe that must be upheld, if he would retain his throne in his family for another generation; and therefore, though he may scuffle with Austria on the minor points at which Prussia has been at variance with her for twentyfive years past, he will obey the call of Nicholas like a spaniel, whenever that great mind and imperious will, signifies by a whisper in his ear, that the interest of his individual kingdom must give way before the (to them) more important interest of the Class of Royalty on the Continent,

PUBLIC MEETINGS AT THE NORTH.

ABRIDGER. WHITE EYES, OHIO.

Resolutions Passed by a Meeting at White Eyes Ohio. E. C. Bulwell, Chairman, James Boyd

Secretary 1. Resolved, That we consider the Fugitive Slave law as most palpably and outrageously repugnant to the higher law, the authority of which we regard as paramount, and that of the alterna-tive presented, of obeying it or suffering its pen-alties, we accept the latter—believing with Peter that "we ought to obey God rather than man." 3. Reselved. That we do look upon the action of the members of Congress from the free States, who voted for or dodged voting on the infamous bill, as betraying the trust committed to them, and

Richey, be a committee to circulate petitions for the repeal of the late Fugitive law and the Fugi-tive act of 1793, and for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

HAWLEY, VERMONT.

Resolutions of a Meeting at Hawley, Vermont, De-cember 7th. James Purdy, President; M-ssrs. Thomas and Saxton, Secretaries.

Declaration of Independence, and that we will have failed to discharge our duty as friends of morality and of republican institutions, until we petition for its repeal.

Resolved, That, as the Federal Constitution

At a meeting of the Associate Presbytery of Cambridge, Washington county, New York, held at Argyle, on the 3d of December, the following report was unanimously adopted.

The committee appointed to report an expression of sentiment relative to the Fugitive Slave

law would respectfully report the following resolution:
Resolved, That we fully concur with the senti-

ments expressed on this subject by our brethren of the Associate Presbytery of Chartiers, Pennsylvania, published in the National Era of November 14th, and in the Evangelical Repository, and adopt them as an expression of the sentiments of this Presbytery.

J. P. Miller | Committee.

GREENFIELD, OHIO.

Resolutions passed by the Ripley Presbytery, at Greenfield, Ohio, December 17, 1850. Resolved, That no Constitution nor Law

which contravenes the known will of the Supreme Lawgiver, can be of any legitimate obligation.

3. Resolved, That the Lawgiven in Deuteronomy xxiii: 15, 16-"Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant which is escaped from his master unto thee," &c .- is founded on the moral law of love to fellow-beings, and

therefore of perpetual obligation.

4. Resolved, That, inasmuch as all men and women have an inherent right to freedom, slavecatching, as enjoined by the late Fugitive law of Congress, is a flagrant sin against humanity and the rights of man. 5. Resolved, That, inasmuch as said Fugitive

varian) regiment to traverse her territories, which lay on Austria's line of march. The Elector of Hesse about the same time applied to the federal practical atheism, and high-handed rebellion diet for an intervention in his affair, and that duty of all men to disobey it, in defiance of all its penalties.

A. L. RANKIN, Clerk.

PROCEEDINGS IN MR. DUER'S DISTRICT, NEW YORK.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Palermo, Oswego county, N. Y., held on Monday evening. November 4, to take into consideration the late Fugitive Act, all party distinctions were forgotten in the strong and deep indignation felt towards this infamous Law. The following is an outline of the proceedings: On motion, Gamaliel Perkins was chosen Presi-

responsibility of recording their names for or against it, and see that, under no circumstances, these men that have betrayed the highest interest that pertains to man, shall ever hereafter receive our aid, directly, or indirectly, to elevate them to place or power, however trivial. Especially will we mark the man who has misrepresented our district in the House of Representatives -a man who has shamefully betrayed his constituents, broken his public and private pledges, falsified his written and private word, and emblazoned his name for eternal ages as a traitor to freedom, and made himself a mere tool to Southern despots. . S. Resolved, That we feel deep and sincere grat-

itude to those members of Congress who have stood forth in the face of Southern despots and Northern doughfaces, the unyielding friends and sarcasm and reproachful epithets that have been thrown upon him by Slavery's minions and Northfriend of the Union of the slave, and of the dearpower of the Governments and peoples of Austria | vided support in his resistance to the encroach-

ments of slavery.
9. Resolved, That the hitherto distinguished son of the Empire State, who, by the death of the Hero of Buena Vista, has been elected to the He must keep his army-with bayonets pointed at the Federal (Austrian and Bavarian) troops stationed on the other border of the ill-fated little principality, only to preserve his own convenience—not for the protection of the righteous cause, which those enemies of mankind would and chains would speedily drive her (Russia's) and the dispute by force of her arms. Else, the destruction of Monarchy in both Prussia and highest magistracy of this model Republic, has, in a fixed to the destruction of Monarchy in both Prussia and highest magistracy of this model Republic, has, in a fixed to the destruction of the consumption, in the many in affixing his signature to the above inflamous act, evinced a subserviency to the Slave power, which those enemies of mankind would appealing the dispute by force of her arms. Else, the destruction of Monarchy in both Prussia and highest magistracy of this model Republic, has, in a fixed to the destruction of Monarchy in both Prussia and the dispute to the above inflamous act, evinced a subserviency to the Slave power, which those enemies of mankind would appeal to the destruction of the righteous courring engagements, of all the "sinews of war" possessed by both Governments, to be replicated to the destruction of Monarchy in both Prussia and the provide the destruction of Monarchy in both Prussia and the provide the destruction of the consumption, in the many in affixing his signature to the slove inflamous act, evined a subserviency to the Slave power, which the provide the destruction of the right was act, evined a subserviency to the Slave power, which the provide the destruction of the right was act at the provide the destruction of the right was act at the destruction of the right was act at the subsection of the right was act at the subsection of the right was act at the subsection of the subsection of the right was act at the subsection of the right was act at

great nation.

10. Resolved, That the great questions of the But there is now little or no prospect of the day are free soil, free speech, and free men, and war which two weeks ago seemed on the point of we pledge ourselves to withhold our suffrage from any candidate for Congress, or the State Legislature, who we have reason to believe is unwilling to uphold in his place the principles embodied i these resclutions.

JAMESTOWN, OHIO.

Resolutions passed by a Meeting of Citizens of James town, Greene County, Ohio, December 21, 1850, J. M. Torrence, Secretary.

4. Resolved, That the Fugitive Slave Bill, offering a bribe for buying and encouragement to the kidnapping of free men, is a diegrace to any civil-5. Revolved. That the finger of scorn should be

pointed at every man who voted for the infamous Fugitive Slave Bill, or dodged the question. 6. Resolved, That we highly disapprove of President Fillmore signing the Fugitive Slave Bill, because we deem the Bill degrading and humiliat-Resolved. That we can have no confidence in

a President who could show most clearly that Texas had no right to any part of New Mexico, and yet sign a bill giving Texas enough for two large slave States, and ten millions of dollars

8. Resolved, That the several States right, and it is the duty of their respective Legis-latures, to pass such constitutional laws as will secure the rights of all their citizens.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Resolutions adopted by the Zion's Baptist Church, Cincianati, Ohio, November 25, 1850. Resoived, That we look upon the American Colonization Society as being one of the prime means, in the hands of the oppregsor, of perpetu ating American Slavery; and whereas Almighty God is our father, friend, and protector, and the God of the oppressed, and as he has commanded us to remember them that are in bonds, as being

bound with them, therefore,

Resolved, That we will not cease to pray to Almighty God, for the safe passage of the fugi-tive to the promised land, Canada, and for the overthrow of American Slavery.

WESTFIELD, INDIANA.

WESTFIELD, December 2, 1850. At a meeting held at Westfield, Hamilton county, Indiana, on the 29th of November, 1850, to take into consideration the Fugitive Slave law, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted, viz: Whereas we believe in the doctrine

gated by the great Author of man, "That of one blood God hath made all the nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth," and in the self-evident truths set forth in the Declaration of American Independence, "That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." And whereas our fathers, after declaring these truths to the world, declared that, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity, ordained the Constitution of the United States, the second clause of section cember 7th. James Purdy, President; M-ssrs.

Thomas and Saxton, Secretaries.

1. Resolved, That we deprecate the passage of the Fugitive Slave law by the late Congress, and believe that it conflicts with the spirit of the public safety may require it; and in section 2d, article 4th, it is declared that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several States and it further declares, in article 5th of the amend-ments, that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law was formed and adopted expressly to secure the beessings of liberty to the People of the United Resolved, That we view the Fugitive Slave law.

lous a braggadocia as himself ashamed to look any rather than a plain republican fete. M. Berger made a short speech, and gave as a toast "The President of the Republic," which of course brought "the nephew" of "my uncle" to his feet. The speech of the President was not remarkable for anything. He said some pleasant things in favor of the people, and about as many in favor of the aristocracy. The following words which he uttered admit of two meanings:

"We may count upon the future, because it is felt that, some should modifications take place, they will be effected without disorder. And to what are we indebted for this substitution of order for disorder, hope for discouragement? It is not merely because, the son and nephew of a soldier,

perity and glory, and that it will neither be strengthened by the threatenings of the South nor by the undue concessions of the North.

ASSOCIATE PRESENTERY OF CAMBRIDGE.

ASSOCIATE PRESENTERY OF CAMBRIDGE.

circulating petitions against it, by supporting the press opposed to its existence, and by not knowingly giving our suffrages to any who is not in favor of its repeal.

BARNESVILLE, OHIO.

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Warren township, Belmont county, Ohio, in op-position to the Fugitive Slave law, held on the evening of the 29th of 11th month, 1850, J. T. Scholfield was called to the Chair, and John W. Wood appointed Secretary. The meeting was then addressed by R. H. Taneyhill, Esq., in a forcible and conclusive speech, in which he clearly demonstrated the unconstitutionality and vilenes

of the law in question.

A preamble and resolutions were then offered by Daniel Atkinson, and, after discussion, were

unanimously adopted, viz:

The following is a portion of them:

Whereas we believe the Fugitive law to be unconstitutional, inasmuch as it deprives men of liberty without due process of law, and without trial by jury, makes a nullity of the writ of habeas corpus, and subjects men to untimely seizures; and whereas said law outrages our rights, by making the whole free North a hunting-field for slaves, and virtually converts us into bloodhounds, to run and seize them at the bidding of slave-

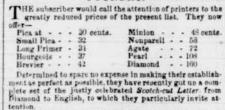
holders: Therefore,

Resolved, That we will, by all proper means,
endeavor to obtain the repeal of this law; and,
until repealed, endeavor to evade the requirements; but rather than actively comply with its demands, we will passively endure the penalties. Resolved, That the question so frequently asked, What has the North to do with Slavery?" is

now fully answered.

Resolved, That all honor is due to those Senators and Representatives who opposed the passage of this law, and so manfully and energetically fought for liberty; while, on the contrary, their opponents deserve the execration of every good

PHILADELPHIA TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.



The American Newspaper Agent, I Sthe only authorized agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements at our rates. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are Boston, 8 Congress street; New York, Tribune Building; Philadelphia, northwest corner of Phird and Chesnut streets. Jan. 2.

THE SATURDAY VISITER, RDITED BY

SERIES FOR 1851,

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form the clerk, stating the time they wish the same returned.

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same, at the time, to the clerk.

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It will be the assiduous endeavor of the Principal to make those who attend this institution good practical penmen-sine qua non to those wishing to enter the arena of trade. A complete course of calculations is included in the exe

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Sept. 19—3m

JOHN GUNDRY, Principal.

new motion, Gamane.

A, and Garrell Sales and Ranstora

ce Presidents.

On motion, Willis Johnson and Bradley Joice
ere appointed Sceretaries. Seth Johnson, Morris
lace, and David Andrews, were at a former meeting chosen a Committee to report resolutions expressive of the views and feelings of the meeting
on the Fugitive Slave Bill of 1850. The Committee then reported resolutions, which were
adopted—among them the following:

6. Resolved, That this superlatively infamous
and wicked act, (the Fugitive) should cover with
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All this foretells a year of splender in this Magazine for Sci-and, as ever, Graham's readers will be ast nished raham also abolishes the system of cunsussing agents, and constitutes every Postmaster and Editor Agents. Now the time to form Ciubs, as the December number closes

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mentality calculated to provide the control of the PROGRESS PAMPHLETS.

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There is a light about to beam,
There is a warmth about to flow.
There is a flower about to blow.
There is a midnight blackness changing
into eray. into gray : Men of thought, and men of action. Clear the way !

And the dawning, tengue and pen;
Aid it, hopes of honest men;
Aid it, hopes of honest men;
Aid it, paper; aid it type;
Aid it, for the hour is ripe—
And our extrest must not slacken

Jete play;
Men of thought, and men of action,
Clear the way!

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5. The Nervant 10. The Teacher 15. The Neighborhood Mr. Hine has no pecuniary means to publish anything and he looks to his friends for aid in this enterprise. It asks no contribution, but hopes that those who believe he is able to produce such pamphless as the age and the welfare of the race demand, will secure a somicient number of subscribers to pay the expense.

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July 18.

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